ter and Petersburg-

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

The Times-Dispatch finds serious decisive defeat, in each of which his his party at the polls, he should have pressed it instantly and irrevocably, His avoidance of any such assertion can hardly be dismissed as accidental, On the contrary, it seems to strike downward into the very roots of character. It inevitably suggests that he, the defeated candidate, would be entire-ly willing to have his party once more attach all its liopes to him in 1912, and lends color to the charge of his opponents that personal ambition, and neither party victory nor the public good, is the mainspring of Mr. Bryan's

long ago, means unmistakably that the country does not desire him. No extraordinary delicacy is needed to reach this conclusion. Mortified by an uncampaigns conducted upon various platforms of his own making and charcterized by loyal support, humiliated by the thought that he has, in all probability, been the direct means of seping his party's policies ineffective and nugatory, a disinterested, magnanimous and sensitive man would naturally protest at the earliest moment, in a whirl, of self-reproach and distress, that he would never again under any conceivable circumstances offer himself for a leadership for which the record has proved him temperamently unfitted. Yet Mr. Bryan remains resolutely silent. Nor have any of the the moment of disaster to say what is

all that is admirable, and there is much, the authorities of the State.

In his personal character. It believes On Tuesday, November 3d, The Timesfully, with him, that written history present himself as the sole chosen re-

generous man, he will not again, in the light of the story of the past twelve is a demonstration that can wait. years, invite or assume individual responsibility for the future superina man, if he should yield to the inner whisper which bids him accept the what may, then will history, in offset accomplished, lay upon him sole responsibility for the disruption that must inevitably follow.

### A HELPFUL CONVICTION.

The sentence of Charles W. Morse to fifteen years in Federal prison is a somewhat Impressive happening. Morse was, until trouble came upon him, a leading financial power in the chief financial centre of the country; a multimillionaire, a magnate of many directorates, an "operator" with a powerful group of banks behind him, a citizen respected and honored in his community. If any man was intrenched from public diagrace in a tribunal of justice, it would have seemed that he was. Yet, when his dishonesty was once suspected, all his resources could not save him from the grip of the law, and he finds himself to-day face to face with a prison term which will probably outlast his own ruined life.

The plain people have sometimes felt, often with unfortunate reason, that there is one code for the poor torates, an "operator" with a powerful

and another for the rich; that "they can't put a rich man in jail." We have a saying to the effect that a man who steals a loaf goes to prison, while he who steals a railroad goes to the United States Senate. Morse's convic-United States Senate. Morse's conviction proves that these somewhat cynical views are not sound—at least not to eat steel fallies have yet learned to eat steel falls. always. It proves that great captains always. It proves that great captains of industry are not beyond the reach as sure to go up if Tart was elected, are herewith reminded that it is their fail to be a most salutary example to jump. other large-minded bankers who have falien into the way of using other people's money as if it were their own. In these two ways, the result of the ready.

The Times (3) Disputch Morse trial is among the most whole-

All of which observations are offered

Va., as second-class matter under act of found thinking. The Fowler bill, whose interment was abliful. and lasting disappointment in Mr. by contrast it shone with an almost Bryan's failure to declare, in his eag-

That is the man who can yank in properties. The properties of the speaker ship of the next House is an encounterment of himself for the speaker ship of the next House is an encounterment of himself for the speaker ship of the next House is an encounter and the properties of an extended to the speaker ship of the next House is an encounter and the properties of an extended to the part of the speaker ship of the next House is an encounter of the statemanship. His matery of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and currency are complexed to the study of the complexities of finance and complexed to the study of never again be a candidate for the first-rate Speaker. That, however, is presidency. In the hour of his third to approach the matter from the conown personality has been inextricably this Jerseyman's candidacy is that again?" He: "Alice, you've been cating onlons involved with the country's rejection of it reveals a vigorous Republican oppofelt this resolve mount irresistibly had been earnestly hoped in various ithin him, and he should have exever able, progressive, patriotic and ship. It is, unfortunately, hardly like- He Knew wise, his third defeat at the head of ly that this can be accomplished, either, mestic at party able to win great victories not in the present Congress, for "Uncle ong ago, means unmistakably that the Joe's" qualities represent the prefer-Congress, just as they do of the majority in the Danville district. But a

jority in the Danville district. But a self-assertive anti-Cannon group now augurs extremely well for the future.

Mr. Fowler's platform as candidate calls for an elective board of managers in the House "which shall be charged with that direction of legisla
Standard and Times.

"But," said the good old lady, "why don't you go to work?"
"My, ma'sam," began the disreputable old loafer, "yer see, I got a wife an nve children to support—"
"But how can you support them if you don't you work?"
"As I was a-sayin, lady, I got a wife an five children to support me."—Catholic Standard and Times. tion which is now assumed by the Speaker." This means open revolt and open wearning to gather in Cannon's scalp, and both these things are well.

SURVEY THE OYSTER ROCKS. mouth, through their Chambers of the study of the fish and oyster problems of this State.

soon, and the thanks of the Commonwealth are due to the private citizens The Times-Dispatch gives Mr. Bryan who are shouldering a responsibility liest credit for everything valuable and attempting to deal with a problem nat he has done, fullest admiration for that has been woefully neglected by

Dispatch suggested that the Governor will give him a high place as a power- instruct the Commission of Fisheries political and economic morals; and natural syster beds opening in James that is enough of an epitaph to satisfy any man. It believes fully that he has great value to the party and to the and especially the business men of the But he must not again aspire Tidewater cities and counties could o perform those services from the form an accurate conclusion as to what pository of his party's hopes. If oth-ers, inspired yet once again by the is sure to be unsatisfractory because old eloquence and magnetism, encour- of the diverse and irreconcilable opinage him to put himself once more in jons entertained by the men that have such a position, he must steadfastly so long felt that their interests were

be judged, for better or worse. If he tempt to show that the welfare of the is a high-minded, public-spirited and tonger and the planter depends upon identically the same conditions-that

The important and essential thing now is to let in the light and get the tendence of his party. If he is not such truth. To this end we can urge the Governor of Virginia to instruct the Commission of Fisheries, in co-operapossible chance for preferment, come tion with the United States Fish Commission, to make a survey of the natfor such constructive work as he has ural oyster beds in the James River. If it is urged that the Commission of Fisheries has not the necessary funds it may be replied that it will certainly not cost \$14,000, and that if the Commission of Fisheries came to the Logislature in 1997 with a deficit of \$17,000, there is no reason why they should not bring in a similar deficit in 1909. Especially is this true as the public will know in advance what the deficit caused by, and will be satisfied beyond all question that the expenditure is the necessary first step towards

### Rhymes for To-Day.

No Work For Him

THE NOTICING PARAGRAPHERS.

T does seem a little peculiar that Mr. Watson should have named his book, published on the eve of the election, Waterloo," That will bring two Water-oos in his life close together.—Augusta

If President Roosevelt shail accomplish a much in his second fifty years as in his rat where will the historian put it?—St. culs Globe Democrat.

The last reputation some men seem to sant to acquire is a reputation for paying heir debts.—Dallas News.

A woman at Kewanee, Ill., was hit by train and hurled 100 feet, without in-jury. She evidently struck on the heavil-muscelled end of her person.—Chicago In-ter-Ocean. . . .

We suppose there have been at lease seven hoys born in Texas this year wh will fill the presidential office. About generation hence all the Presidents will be chosen from Texas.—Houston Post.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

stralia mines employ 120,000 men. The simple cost of setting up in type we dition of the Bible amounts to \$5,00 Some of the largest ocean steamers on converted into armed cruisers in thirt

An Indian stream, the River Kistnah, 600 et wide, has the longest span of telegraph re in the world.

The state of Guanajuato, Mex., has pro-irced silver worth \$510,000,000 (Mexican) bring the last 250 years.

Perhaps the most curious of polishing sheels is that made of corn hysks for fin-thing shell or bone combs.

A man can hire a horse in Japan, keep two servants and live on the fat of the land, all for a little over \$20 a month. und, all for a little over \$20 a month.

When New York City gots its water from the Catakills, the longest flow well be from a point 120 miles from the city hall. The sale of land reclaimed by the Federal reclamation service is expected more than to repay the \$60,009,000 expended to date by the secondary repay.

repay the years and the task of writing land; accomplished the task of writing land; seven perfect words a minute for any consecutive minutes.

of these in New York archidicess.

If Abel Le Franc, professor of literature
the College de France, Paris, has been
esen as Hyde lecture at Harvard for
year, He will deliver the annual series
of the anapies of the Corcle Francais
Funiversite Harvard, in February,

If a man who gets no honor in his Maufe Baifington Booth preached at a graphet, Colonel John prison one morning, beid an informal reception. The colonel nabbed but eighty-five votes in his native Georgia. The price of steel rules has been re-

Sheds His Skin Like Saske.

For the twenty-eighth time in the last fifty-three years William II. Cuke is shedding his skin as a spake does instead of periodical casting aside of Vihe cuticle. Cake is likely to shed his skin at any time. Specialists call it "dermittle exfoliation."

Two years ago he had the grip and took heltadonna. His skin came off toyee times within the next fourteen weeks.

# The Courts of Europe

La Marquise de Fontency

also the shares in regard to which there had been failure of issue. It there had been failure of issue. It likewise obtained a reversionary interest in the outstanding shares. In course of time a considerable number of the outstanding shares, through failure of maie issue and neglect to comply with the directions of Napoleon in relation to wounded soiders, reverted to the family. In 1899 the Countess Marie de Sommery, who was a member of the Caraman family, died in England, where she made her home, leaving amongst other property, twenty-one shares in the company, and likewise her reversionary interest in the remaining stock. The question which the English courts have just been called upon to decide, is as to whether these shares and interests, which were not specifically mentioned in the will of the countess, passed with the other property to the principal beneficiaries under her will, or whether they belonged to her next helrs and nearest relatives. The court oecided against the latter alternative. Quite a number of the shares in the canal are owned by the Comtesse de Greffulle, the well known leader of Parisian society and enthusiastic Wagnerian, who was Comtesse Elizabeth de Chimay. Others belong to Countess Dionys Szecheny in the Contess Dionys Szecheny in the Countess of the counters of the counters

Duke of Caraman of his day into Duke of Caraman, while the latter's younger brother, Francis Joseph de Riquet Caraman, was about the same time created Prince de Chimay by the King of the Netherlands as heir to his mother, who was the last surviving member of the former princely house of Chimay that became extinct towards the latter end of the eighteenith century. It was Prince Francis Joseph de Chimay who married the notorious Madame Taillen, so celebrated allke for her marvelous beauty and for the not altogether savory part which she played in France during the time of the Directory as the Egeria of Barras, and as patroness of the first Napoleon. She lies buried in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the town of Chimay, and there is a beautiful monument erected to her memory above her tomb. Nearby rests John Froissart, author of the celebrated "Chronicles." who was the canon of this very church. The Princes of Chimay are descended from this union of Prince Francis Joseph of Caraman-Chimay with Madame Taillen.

Caraman-Chimay with Madame Tallien.

The announcement that the powerful order of Jesuits has given its approval to the movement in favor of female suffrage—the announcement is contained in one of the latest issue of the official organ of the order at Rome, the Civilia Cartolica—suggests the inquiry as to why those in this country who are eager for the acquisition of the franchise by women do not invite the Buroness Gripenberg from Heisingfors to deliver a series of lectures upon the question. In Finnal women have the same electoral and lexislative rights as men, and in the present Diet some forty of the 200 members belong to the fair sex. The parliamentary work is carried on very largely in committee, and there is not a committee which does not have at least two or three women among its members.

The President of the Diet does not imbers.

at of the Diet does not y that the women legisput their duties with quiet pd diligence, and it is they are held by all poto have fully justified by and by their good sense their sex for legislative in attleast four inmuland wife both beiong and women are representparties, even among the women. Socialists in their convictions of dresses.

askes their convictions I dresses. It lessess to legislators include from country districts. Acres in towns. One of herself very keenly in its. She began to earn general servant at the now edits a paper delaterests of servants, formed into a union, and leader of all these like irrespective of pareta where the interests it askered for the interests in the askered for the literests in the askered for the literests. took beliedonns. His skin came off ty: in all matters where the interests of women in the aggregate are concerned in the within the next fourteen corner as Baroness Gripenbers, who not only talks English perfectly, but this strange maindy—Trenton (N. J.)

Cake enjoys good health, except for this strange maindy—Trenton (N. J.)

The practice problet speaker, and chairman of several of the lesislative committee. It woman suffrage has now

canai in 1681.

By the time that the French Revolution had broken out, the canai had developed into a source of big revenue to the Counts of Caraman. Of course, this was too rich a piece of property not to arouse the jealousy and envy of the government in 1792, it promptly confiscated the shares heid by the House of Caraman in the cifail, seized the saturory coopany in respect of the former interests of the Caraman family in the canal.

The stock was arranged with 1,000 shares or 10,000 francs. Nine more of these shares he parceled out among of the set of the Caraman shall be the canal.

The stock was arranged with 1,000 shares or 10,000 francs. Nine more of the male line, revert to the State. He, however, made the strange proviso that in default of male issue, and the origints of the grantees under the express condition of their marrying, while under the age of twenty, solders who had been wounded in the service of their country. Of the remaining 190 shares, thrity-eight were retained by the State, and the others had been failure of issue. It is easy to be cloud the respection of white makes the caramans thus acquired the inflict shares and the original owners, that is to say, to the Caramans thus acquired the inflict shares of the caraman thus counted as the caramans thus acquired the inflict shares of the caramans thus acquired the inflict of the grantees under the properties of the caramans thus acquired the inflict of the grantees under the properties of the caramans thus acquired the inflict of the grantees and the original owners, that is to say, to the original owners, that is to say, to the caramans thus acquired the inflict of the grantees under the properties of the caramans thus acquired the inflict of the grantees and the shares in regard to which there is the original owners, that is to say, to the caramans thus acquired the directions of the caramans thus acquired the directions of th

mined and violent protest, and changed by the request of the Virginia Annual Conference.

All such questions becloud, ignore or minimize the real issue. At this time there is only one matter involved, the question involved is a question of fact. It is a question of moral obligation. Legal or educational experts are not required for the settlement of this question. It is a question of moras of honesty and sincerity, and any intelligent man can settle it as well as an educational or legal expert. Let us see clearly and distinctly the issue between the Randolph-Macon board and Virginia Methodism. The issue once defined, any man of ordinary intelligence can settle it.

On August 16, 1805, the Randolph-Macon trustees passed a resolution.

ceive its benefits. This action was required, not to determine the meaning of the Randolph-Macon charter, but to determine what should be the usual practice of the Randolph-Macon board for the future. The Carnegle board understood the passage of that resolution to mean the denial of any sort or kind of denominational ownership or control.

board or the future. The Carnegic board understood the passage of that resolution to mean the denial of any sort or kind of denominational ownership or control.

The church in Virginia, by the laws of the State, is forbidden to own property. The only way, therefore, for the church to own or control property is by the selection of trustees who will fallafully and honestly execute the trust reposed in them by the church. The Virginia Conference, ministry and laily, by a practically unparalleled unanimity, has declared that the trustees of Randolph-Macon are the representatives of the church, and that through them the Randolph-Macon System is owned and controlled by the Methodist Church. The system has been declared to belong to the Methodist Church, to be owned and controlled by the church from the founding of the Randolph-Macon board on August 16, 1996. And these declarations have been made both by the conference and by the officers of the Randolph-Macon board on August 16, 1996, followed now by the action of these handolph-Macon board on August 16, 1996, followed now by the action of these institutions to Methodism? Are they owned and controlled by the Methodist Church? If they are not legally owned and controlled by the Methodist Church, as far as the laws of the State of Virginia will permit? What is the moral obligation of the Issue.

This writer trankly admits that there is not a line in the charter itself that gives to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as far as the laws of the State of Virginia will permit? What is the moral obligation of the trustees of Methodish? This is the great present issue.

This writer trankly admits that there is not a line in the charter itself that gives to the Methodist Episcopal Church any sort of ownership or control. But the Carnegie board understands that other things besides the charter is to settle it, then the church, and so the resolution, therefore, passed by the Randolph-Macon board did not simply mean that the charter does not require the selection of Methodists on th

impolicy and impropriety of further efforts to resuscitate the college is its then location that, by a unanimous vote, it declared that it was necessary to change its location. These acts of the conference were regarded and intended as instructions to the board of trustees. The resident trustees not only declined to receive these instructions, but refused to obey them. The non-resident trustees aimed to carry out the wishes of the conference. With hearty unanimity they resolved to carry out the wishes of the body that called it into being and had fostered it into the property of the conference. Let the Legislature consider these facts, all bearing apon the case. The conference of the Virginia Conference of the virginia Conference of the virginia Conference of the conference of the virginia Conference of the conference of the conference of the virginia Conference of the virginia Conference of the conference of the virginia Conference of the conference of the virginia Conference of the conference of the virginia Conferen

of the Randolph-Macon board on extended the with maternal position of the Randolph-Macon board on the Randolph-Macon board on the Randolph-Macon board on the Randolph-Macon board of the Randolph-Macon board and the board of trustees to impose no denomination that the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of several practice, will not in the selection of trustees. It is held by the West of the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of several practice, will not in the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of sex to impose no denomination that the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of sex to impose no denomination that the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of sex to impose no denomination that the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board and not simply men that the charter of sex to impose no denomination that the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board has established by the writer that the Randolph-Macon board has established by the conference and the Word of trustees to impose no denomination that the selection of trustees. It is held by the writer that the sel

penn, in existence for four years in that of real actual expension and organization and org

application was made by the board of trustees to the Legislature of Virginia for a change in the charter of the college, confirming the removal of the college to Ashland. (It had been moved during the cra of military government.) This change of charter was resisted by the trustees living near Boydion, who petitioned the Legislature that it should not change the charter.

The majority of the Kandolph-Macon board appointed a committee to represent the board before the General Assembly of Virginia. The charman of that committee was Dr. John E. Edwards. The chards of the Virginia Che Christian was not the charden of the Virginia Che Chard wards. The committee, in the name of the board of trustees sent a communication to the Legislature, setting forth the reason why the board of trustees asked for the change of charter. This commonication was printed and made a pamphlet of 7.500 words, too much to be printed in full. The gist of the argument is that the Virginia Conference was the creator and the owner of Kandolph-Macon College, and that the conference was the creator and the owner of Kandolph-Macon folege, and that the conference had by unanimous vote instructed the trustees to change the college location, and the trustees had obeyed the instructions of the conference. The Legislature is urged, in view of this fundamental fact, to change the charter as registered. The Legislature heard both sides and changed the charter as registered. The Legislature register and the majority of the board, which majority based its argument on the fact that the conference is the real owner of the college and its wishes ought to be carried out. That there may be no dispute as to the accuracy of the above statement, a brief extract is given from the appeal of the board of trustees to the Legislature:

"For more than thirty-five years the church has done for the college all that its love, its energies and its wealth could do to make it a success and a power in the State. It could not counteract the original mistake of an unfortunate location. The evils of the first error grew and multiplied, until in 1853, and again in 1855, the Virginia Conference, the founder and builder of Randolph-Macon, was so satisfied of the impolicy and impropriety of further efforts to resuscitate the college in its them location that, by a unanimous vote, it declared that it was necessary to the more registered that the was necessary to the more registered that the charter be so amended that the charter be